

REMARKS

Claims 1 through 20 are pending in this application. Claims 5, 10, and 17 are amended in several particulars for purposes of clarity in accordance with current Office policy, to assist the examiner and to expedite compact prosecution of this application. The applicant greatly appreciates the indication of allowance of claims 5, 10, 11, and 17.

REJECTION OF CLAIMS (35 U.S.C. § 103)

Claims 1 through 4, and 12 through 16 were rejected under 35 U.S.C. §103(a) as being unpatentable over Robinson et al. (6,243,620).

The references cited do not form a *prima facie* case of obviousness under 35 U.S.C. §103 according to MPEP 706.02(j).

Robinson is not analogous to the present invention in that Robinson is dealing with computerized distribution method with a feeder belt while the present invention is dealing as mentioned in claim 1, with testing monitors.

The examiner states that Robinson shows that the computer may display data on screen (col 5, lines 40-41). Respectfully, however, claim 1 of the present invention, states that the display data channel is inputted into the computer, and not that data is displayed on screen. Claim 1 is dealing with the monitors that are being tested.

Further, Robinson is not dealing with the display data channel as in the present invention but matching internal address against a scheme to select one of the bins as the correct bin for the piece

of unsorted mail (col. 5, lines 30-32). The correct bin for pieces of unsorted mail do not teach or suggest the determining whether or not the result of inputting the display data channel of a monitor is correct.

Robinson does not teach or suggest the outputting of the same voltage signal as an initial signal and outputting voltage signal being switched at a different time according to result of inputting the display data channel as seen in claim 1 of the present invention.

The examiner mentioned that the CPU of Robinson corresponds to the driving device, and the computer 102 corresponds to the controller. However, respectfully, Robinson does not teach or suggest a CPU being controlled by the computer as mentioned in claim 1 of the present invention stating "a controller for controlling the driving device." Only a computer is mentioned explicitly with an inherent central processing unit. However, if the computer is the controller, then the central processing unit of the computer cannot be the driver.

Claims 7, 8, 19, and 20 were rejected under 35 U.S.C. §103(a) as being unpatentable over Robinson et al. (6,243,620) in view of Dvorkis (U.S. Patent 5,477,043).

Concerning claims 7 and 19, the combination does not teach or suggest the display data channel being normal when the interfacing section outputs the same signal as the initial signal a first time. The initial signal is not looked at in Robinson, but the address is matched against a scheme. claim 1, col 9, lines 35-37 of Robinson. Furthermore, Robinson does not teach or suggest an abnormality if the interfacing section continues to output a high frequency. Robinson only states

that is there is a match or not, nothing mentioning is a certain signal continues over a period of time. Dvorkis does not add much further to Robinson, other than there being a high or low frequency signal. Figure 8 as mentioned by the examiner, only points to the full scanning pattern with the energizing drive signal received from the control device by the read-start unit for the scan element. col. 6, lines 12-14. Furthermore, the combination is not pertaining to the display data channel of a monitor.

Concerning claim 8, and 20, the time ranges of 750 milliseconds to 1.5 seconds and 3.5 seconds to 4.5 seconds is not taught or suggested by the combination. Nothing in Dvorkis shows such times. In figure 8 of Dvorkis, as mentioned by the examiner, the diagram is dealing with 2.5 milliseconds, 7.5, 10 milliseconds which are quite different than the ranges of the present invention.

Respectfully, the motivation to combine the references is general. As mentioned in *In re Dembiczak*, 50 USPQ.2d 1614 (Fed. Cir. 1999), the showing of motivation must be "clear and particular" without broad generalized conclusory statements. *Id.* There must be specific statements showing the scope of the suggestion, teaching, or motivation to combine the prior art references. *Id.* at 1000. There must be an explanation to what specific understanding or technical principle would have suggested the combination of references. *Id.* The motivation was given as various modifications and changes of the invention to adapt it to various usages and conditions. This boiler plate language appended to Dvorkis that just states that slight modifications are allowed, and not that Dvorkis could be combined with Robinson.

Claim 9 was rejected under 35 U.S.C. §103(a) as being unpatentable over Robinson et al. (6,243,620) in view of Dvorkis (U.S. Patent 5,477,043) and in further view of McMonagle et al. (U.S. Patent 5,808,296).

Respectfully , the motivation to combine the references is general. As mentioned above in *In re Dembiczak*, 50 USPQ.2d 1614 (Fed. Cir. 1999), the showing of motivation must be “clear and particular” without broad generalized conclusory statements. *Id.* The motivation was because of the detection sensor that can be easily and quickly programmed by a user. The ability to be easily programmed does not mean that it can cover all possibilities.

ALLOWABLE SUBJECT MATTER

The applicant appreciates the indication of allowance of claims 5, 10, 11, 17. Claims 5, 10, and 17 were rewritten in independent form including all of the limitations of the base claim and any intervening claims. Therefore, claims 5, 10, 11, and 17 should be allowable.

CLAIM CHANGES

The claims were not substantively changed. The only changes made was to accommodate the indication of allowance of claims 5, 10, 11, 17 as mentioned by the examiner. As mentioned

above, claims 5, 10, and 17 were rewritten in independent form including all of the limitations of the base claim and any intervening claims.

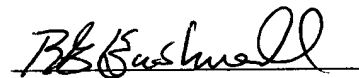
PRIORITY DOCUMENT

The applicant would like to respectfully note to the examiner that the present invention has a foreign priority date (30 March 1998) before the earliest possible effective filing date of *Robinson et al.* '620 (Continuation-in part of application filed on 1 April 1998 and filing date of 22 June 1998).

In view of the foregoing amendments and remarks, all claims are deemed to be allowable and this application is believed to be in condition to be passed to issue. If there are any questions, the examiner is asked to contact the applicant's attorney.

A fee of \$168.00 is incurred by the addition of two (2) independent claims above three (3). Applicant's check drawn to the order of Commissioner accompanies this Amendment. Should the check become lost, be deficient in payment, or should other fees be incurred, the Commissioner is authorized to charge Deposit Account No. 02-4943 of Applicant's undersigned attorney in the amount of such fees.

Respectfully submitted,



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Date: 18 January 2002
I.D.: REB/SS

VERSION WITH MARKINGS TO SHOW CHANGES MADE

IN THE CLAIMS

Please amend claims 5, 10 and 17, as follows:

1 5. (Twice Amended) An apparatus, comprising:
2 an inputting device inputting a display data channel of a monitor into a computer;
3 a driving device driving the inputting device with a predetermined electric signal;
4 an interfacing section indicating whether the display data channel of the monitor is inputted
5 into the computer and outputting the same voltage signal as an initial signal, the outputted voltage
6 signal is switched at a different time according to a result of inputting the display data channel; and
7 a controller for controlling the driving device by generating the predetermined electric signal,
8 for analyzing the output signal from the interfacing section, and for determining whether or not the
9 result of inputting the display data channel is correct.

10 [An apparatus as claimed in claim 1,] wherein the interfacing section comprises:
11 a Zener diode connected with a pin of the display data channel, the display data channel
12 connects the computer and the monitor;
13 a transistor having a base connected to an output terminal of the Zener diode and being
14 turned-on and turned-off according to a presence of the display data channel;
15 a relay including a relay coil magnetized when the transistor is turned-on and a first and
16 second relay switches turned-on when the transistor is turned-off; and

17 a light emitting diode for emitting light when the first relay switch is turned-on to identify
18 the inputting of the display data channel.

1 10. (Twice Amended) An apparatus, comprising:
2 an inputting device inputting a display data channel of a monitor into a computer;
3 a driving device driving the inputting device with a predetermined electric signal;
4 an interfacing section indicating whether the display data channel of the monitor is inputted
5 into the computer and outputting the same voltage signal as an initial signal, the outputted voltage
6 signal is switched at a different time according to a result of inputting the display data channel; and
7 a controller for controlling the driving device by generating the predetermined electric signal,
8 for analyzing the output signal from the interfacing section, and for determining whether or not the
9 result of inputting the display data channel is correct,

10 [An apparatus for inputting and detecting a display data channel as claimed in claim 1,] wherein the
11 driving device includes a relay switch, the relay switch is in parallel connection to a contact point
12 for inputting the display data channel of the inputting device and the relay coil magnetized by the
13 predetermined electric signal to operate the relay switch.

1 17. (Amended) A method, comprising:
2 inputting a display data channel to a monitor by an inputting device;
3 driving said inputting device with a predetermined electric signal by a driving device;

4 indicating whether said display data channel of said monitor is inputted into said computer
5 and outputting a signal according to a result of said inputting by an interfacing section;
6 controlling said driving device by generating said predetermined electric signal;
7 analyzing said output signal from said interfacing section; and
8 determining whether said result of said inputting said display data channel is correct.
9 [A method as claimed in claim 12,] with said interfacing section comprising:
10 connecting a Zener diode between a display data channel pin and a transistor of said
11 interfacing section;
12 turning on and off a transistor according to a presence of said display data channel connecting
13 said transistor having a base to an output terminal of said Zener diode;
14 magnetizing a coil of a relay when the transistor is turned-on and first and second relay
15 switches turned-on when said transistor is turned-off; and
16 emitting light by a light emitting diode when said first relay switch is turned-on to identify
17 said inputting of said display data channel.